GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:740
ANSWERED ON:21.07.2016
Drinking Water Schemes
Parthipan Shri R.

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has restructured the criteria for various drinking water schemes in the country;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether all projects under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) have been successfully completed;
(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise;
(e) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the functioning of the completed projects across the country under the NRDWP; and
(f) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
(SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI)

(a) & (b) The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation under National Rural Drinking water Programme (NRDWP) has recently issued directions to States to prioritize coverage of all arsenic and fluoride affected habitations and to cover all such habitations either through piped water supply from safe source or with at least 8-10 litres per capita per day (lpcd) potable water through community water purification plants by March 2017. The States have also been asked to provide piped drinking water supply to all Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY) villages and to prioritize coverage of all Open Defecation Free (ODF) villages with piped water supply.
The funding pattern of the NRDWP has been recently modified. The component wise details of the changes in funding pattern of NRDWP, component wise is at Annexure-I.
(c) & (d) Providing drinking water to the rural population is a dynamic and continuous process. This Ministry provides financial and technical assistance to the States to strengthen rural drinking water supply. The State Governments are vested with powers to select, plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. States have State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee (SLSSC) which approves the rural drinking water supply projects to be taken up in the State. As per information provided by State Governments on online portal Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Ministry, as on 18.07.2016, 76.25% of the rural habitations have been covered with a provision of at least 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd). 19.58% rural habitations are partially covered i.e. rural population in these habitations are getting less than 40 lpcd of drinking water supply. Further, remaining 4.17% of rural habitations are quality affected in which one or more water sources contain chemical contaminant like Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron etc. The State/UT wise details of fully covered, partially covered and quality affected habitations as on 18.07.2016 are at Annexure-II.

The coverage of a rural habitations with drinking water supply is not static as many of the fully covered habitations slip back to partially covered status due to factors like drying up of source due to insufficient recharge of groundwater during scanty rainfall or in drought situation.

(e) & (f) The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation reviews the implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) periodically by conducting national and regional review meetings and video conferences with the State Department officers dealing with rural water supply. Conferences of State Secretaries in-charge of Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation of all States was recently held on 03.02.2016, wherein the progress achieved under NRDWP was reviewed. Senior Officers / Technical Officers of the Ministry also visit the States to observe the progress of implementation of the programme. The review meetings and visits provide information about the implementation of the Programme and enables the Ministry and State Governments to focus on the areas where progress is lacking.